

Bloomfield Record.

S. M. HULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., APRIL 3, 1873.

A New System in our Public Schools.

We are glad to see the Printed Report of the Trustees of our Public Schools. It is a very decided advance on former years. And it is especially welcome as a preparation for the Annual Meeting; for it is as a preparation to that important meeting that it is printed. We hope every intelligent citizen will read this report, on which so much pains has been expended; we hope that he will ponder the changes of the past year, the recommendations, the Treasurer's Report, the Teacher's salaries, the historical list of trustees, the clerk's Annual census, the teacher's attendance at their Institute, the examination for admission to the High School, the reports of each department, the full graded course of study and the regulations. There is enough in each one of these topics for a separate article, but we wish to speak of only one topic.

The Trustees have inaugurated during the past year "a new system." They have *invented* it. They do not pretend that it is *completed*, nor do they pretend that the system is as yet carried very far into execution. This system has three or four excellent features.

1. It substitutes for the former division into Primary, Intermediate and Grammar departments, "the division into Primary, Grammar and High School departments. The new Primary and Grammar departments are designed to include all the studies contained in the old Primary, Intermediate and Grammar Departments. The High School is a new addition, designed to "provide a higher English and Classical Education."

2. The High School has already been established, under the regulation "the teacher must be a graduate of some respectable college." Mr. E. S. STACKPOLE, a graduate of Bowdoin college, Me., has been made principal of this department. Twenty-two scholars have been admitted who were required to attain seventy per cent of the maximum in their examination. If this department is well conducted, there is no reason why all our candidates for college should not here prepare their Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

3. A full course of study from the lowest to the highest class, has been prepared. This is no small work. Even a careful compilation from courses of study pursued in Boston, New Haven and New York, can not easily be worse, if it be carefully suited to those that were published "More Anon's" communication.

The communication from Pro Bono Publico, if we are correct in our interpretation of its import, is no less calumnious than the reputations of certain men in Bloomfield than the other. Both are equally damaging to political character, a commodity which is not generally handled with much fastidiousness in newspapers of the class to which the Record belongs.

We hope, however, that correspondents will bear in mind the hint thrown out in last week's issue, and refrain from these bitter personalities. It may be proper to state that was published "More Anon's"

Spelling, Printing, Writing, Numbers, Drawing, Singing, Oral lessons, Physical Exercise, Morals and Manners for the Fourth class, Third class, Second class, and First class of the Primary Department; of Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Geography, Grammar, Language, History, Music, &c., for the Fifth Class, Fourth Class, Third Class, and First Class of the Grammar Department; and of English Literature, Composition, Declamation, Natural Science, Ancient History, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Commercial Arithmetic, Latin and Greek, with provision for German and French in the High School Department. Let every intelligent parent and citizen study this admirable course, and help the Trustees carry it into execution. If the Trustees succeed in execution as well as they have in planning, they will make a school system of high order.

4. The Trustees propose that all Assistant teachers in the Grammar and Primary departments have equal salaries; and that no contract with any teacher be continued longer than one year, without competition with new applicants at the end of the year. This is a very important matter, and will come before the meeting for public action. According to this arrangement, such teacher must stand or fall each year according to his (her) perhaps it should be), ability to teach. And just as good ability must be given and just as good service rendered in the lowest Primary classes in the highest Grammar class. This is eminently wise. Our little children need the best mature minds to lay for them the comprehensive outlines, or an Emerson would say, the 'wholes' of knowledge. The ruin of much of our education is that we trust the beginnings, and bearings, and first departures of mental discipline to some girl in her teens whose judgment is altogether immature and who has not the remotest apprehension that the mental habits formed in learning the alphabet or in learning enumeration are felt in the highest room above.

We hope our citizens will appreciate this New System by coming out in larger numbers to the annual meeting on next Monday evening.

This matter and other matters proposed in the Trustees report merit the most intelligent discussion. They should be commended and adopted in their best possible form.

The meeting of Monday evening is the place where much may be done to elevate our whole system of proper education to the dignity which it deserves.

We learn that the success of "No License" in Montclair is in some measure to be attributed to the course pursued by Rev. Mr. Joslyn, of the Catholic church, he having on Sunday given his influence to that object.

See new advertisements in this issue.

Explanatory.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. EDITOR.—The communication in last week's Record is so decidedly on a par with the "glittering generalities" used by the faction, who, pretending to favor improvements, have used every artifice to defeat the Street Improvement Bill, that I am persuaded Pro Bono Publico must either be one of them, or inspired thereby. He quite ignores the fact that a committee was properly elected to prepare a bill in accordance with a certain model, and also that the committee called to their aid, in preparing this Bill, the services of one of the most efficient and careful township lawyers in the State—Mr. Joseph L. Mum—^{the} very gentleman who had drawn up the identical model bill referred to, and who was familiar with the workings of it, and aware of its defects, which he sought to remedy in the drawing up of our Bill. He ignores all this, and would almost seem to have us infer that the Bill was suddenly sprung upon the town meeting, and by some indescribable *coup* was passed. I quote his language: "It was painfully evident in more than one of our town meetings, that the *adroit use of a certain influence* had more to do with the decisions of the meeting than a calm inquiry after light and good results." Here is a charge—a specific charge—affecting the integrity of the great mass of our township. It is in fact a double charge,—first, certain parties are charged with having made an "adroit use of a certain influence," and second, that the people of Bloomfield yielded themselves to this "influence." What was this influence? Was it money, or was it Credit Mobilier stock, or what was it? We are left in ignorance; but plainly we are forced to conclude from the context that Pro Bono Publico intended to insinuate that an *unworthy* influence was used. Who used the influence? Was it the officers of the meeting, or the committee who reported the Bill, or both? It is a very grave charge, Mr. Editor, and I trust Pro Bono Publico will be explicit, so that it may be properly investigated, in order that the foul perpetrators may be brought to the condign punishment of an outraged "public opinion." I know not whether Pro Bono Publico is in sympathy with that aristocratic party in history as the old English Tories, whose cardinal doctrine was that "the few were made to rule the many," but I am inclined to think his sympathies are in that direction, when he asks "if there may not be some doubt?" [evidently no doubt exists in the querist's mind] "whether the standard of judgment to which you appeal for the correctness of everything belonging to this bill, viz.: a large vote in a town meeting, is a reliable standard." And he goes on to argue that because "acts of the greatest injustice, and fraught with dire consequences, have had the sanction, therefore, in good sooth, the acts of all large and enthusiastic meetings must be pernicious. Not so have I read history. Vox populi, vox dei—the voice of the people is the voice of God—comes ringing down the ages,—triumph as trite to-day in free America; as it was in the halcyon days of old Rome; and my heart fills with righteous indignation at the slanderous insinuations of your correspondent, who charges, first, the ability of his fellow-townsmen to govern themselves; and, secondly, grossly insinuates that they yielded themselves willingly subject to unworthy "influences," adroitly.

Having made these charges, he goes on to say that "defects" [in the bill] of the most serious character have since been discovered. Although his article is a full half column long, he does not indicate a single defect. Writers of "glittering generalities" seldom are particular, and, for various reasons, but chiefly because "glittering generalities" are used for the most part to cover some ulterior object. Whether the object in this instance is to excite a suspicion in the public mind by these imbeciles that there is a *bona fide* nigger in this bill, and thus seek to kill it, the public will readily discover. The few opponents of the measure endeavored to raise all the objections they could at the meeting, and they were respectfully considered; and modifications in some instances were made at that time; but the wide awake public who desire the prosperity of their town may always be expected to receive with distrust recommendations which emanate from a source which openly and exultingly gave expression to this sentiment in the meeting—"I could wish that my land would never be worth more than two hundred dollars an acre." And yet this leader is followed by a few large land-holders who are acting with a blind infatuation against their own interests, which can only be explained by the old heathen adage—"whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Respectfully yours,

C. J. T.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey, for the fiscal year ending March 10th, 1873.

RECEIPTS BY COLLECTOR.

For Taxes..... 46196.76

" Lamp Assessments..... 268.48

" Side Walks..... 2114.81

" New Roads..... 78.98

" License Fees..... 100.00

" Interest on Taxes, etc..... 298.71

EXPENDITURES.

For Poor..... 270.66

" Contingent Expenses..... 3098.51

" Roads..... 6004.50

" Cross Walks..... 496.50

" Side Walks " Dist. No. 2, 1162.74

" " " " 4, 1496.90

" Side Walks..... 357.65

" Lamp Lighting..... 223.25

" School District, No. 6, 575.00

" " " 7, 11803.67

" County Taxes..... 18000.00

49,055.69

\$45,939.37

Legislative.

The General Railroad Law came up on Tuesday in the Senate, and the report of the Conference Committee was concurred in. The House amendments were then agreed to, so that the bill is passed, it only remaining to engross the amendments in the body of the act. Mr. Stone offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special committee of one from each House to superintend the engrossing of the bill—which was agreed to.

The supplement to Montclair township, authorizing the inhabitants to vote on the question of license was passed.

See new advertisements in this issue.

Total Column.

MONTCLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ELECTION.

The Annual Election on Tuesday resulted in the success of the Regular Republican Ticket, as follows:

Judge of Election, N. O. Pillsbury; Town Clerk, C. P. Sandford; Assessor, A. E. Van Giesen; Collector, E. C. Fuller; Chosen Freeholders, M. W. Smith, G. J. Wheeler; Surveyors of Highways, E. T. Gould, C. Smith; Town Committee, A. Taylor, E. Williams, J. H. Parsons, P. Doremus, C. W. Mills; Commissioners of Public Roads, H. B. Little, N. T. Porter, S. Holmes, T. C. Van Riper, J. C. Brantigan; Commissioners of Appeals, N. O. Pillsbury, A. A. Sigler, J. H. Love; Overseer of the Poor, U. Corby; Constables, U. Corby, E. J. Bacon, G. Ungemah.

Roads, \$5,000; Poor, \$2,000; Incidents,

\$3,500.

The above ticket received 400 votes—the Peoples Ticket 95. The main issue of the election, however, turned on the question of

LOCAL OPTION,

and "No License" was carried by 69 majority.

The best of feeling prevailed, and none

seemed more determined to abide the result

than the hotel and saloon-keepers them-

selves. The result as consummated is the

product of various forces. The address of

George Sheppard Page on Friday last and

the sermon by Dr. Berry in the Presbyter-

ian church on Sunday evening made a

wonderful change in the vote. You of

Bloomfield, in view of the migration to

your town should ask Dr. Berry to repeat

his sermon in your largest church,

A determined effort was made to defeat

Edwin J. Bacon Constable. He however

had a majority of 83 over his adversary,

who, after hard work all day learned to his

chagrin that all hands were elected.

MORE ANON.

STEAM HORSE CARS.—It is the expecta-

tion of the Newark & Bloomfield Horse

Car Railroad Company to introduce one or

two Remington Street Cars upon this popu-

lar route, and with that end in view, steps

are being taken to obtain authority to use

these cars in our township. The Reming-

ton car has the well known Baxter Engine

as a motor, some material improvements

having been added thereto since the first

attempts at using them some two years ago.

They have been tested on the Bleeker

Street Line, in New York with highly sat-

isfactory results. A committee of the Common

Council appointed to make examination as

to their merits and to ascertain the feeling

of the public in regard to them reported

favorably, no person having appeared to

object to the introduction of the Reming-

ton car. The Council permitted their use, experimental-

ly for three months. A resolution to this

effect was adopted. It has been proved

elsewhere, that horses will readily become

accustomed to the appearance of a car of

this description, not different in fact from

others except that no horses are attached to

them.

They are in practical use upon the street

railroads of Louisville, Ky., and there seems

to be no reason why steam-power should

not supersede horses upon street railways

upon which they are now in use.

Geo. R. Davis, whose advertisement ap-

pears in another column, has fitted up and

opened a first class drug store in Martin's

Block, opposite the Post office.

Geo. Priddy & Sons have taken advan-

tage of a growing necessity in our village

and established a paper-hanging business,

painter's supply store, etc. They are also

located in Martin's Block.

MORE ANON.

Essex County Medical Society.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Medical Society was held in Upper Library Hall Tuesday, and was unusually well attended. More than fifty members were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Isaac Nichols, of Newark; Vice President, Dr. E. T. Whitingham, Milburn; Secretary, Dr. Charles Young, Newark; Treasurer, Dr. E. D. G. Smith.

The address by the President for last year, Dr. J. H. Love, of Montclair, was a very able production and was devoted to a matter of vital importance to the whole community. Dr. Love advocated the immediate appointment by the Legislature of this State of a State Board of Health, to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to report annually to the Legislature the causes of disease in different localities. It was believed that the annual rate of mortality could be reduced one-half by proper sanitary regulations.

The doctor enumerated the avertible diseases prevalent in certain localities; that is, fever etc., caused by malaria from swamps, mill ponds, and ground in cities